

## The Alma Record.

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ALMA, MICHIGAN

C. F. BROWN, Editor and Prop.

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### THE LIQUOR AMENDMENT

On another page of The Alma Record is printed the proposed amendment to the state constitution, whereby it would become forever lawful in this state to import, manufacture, use, buy, sell, keep for sale, give away, barter or furnish every kind of cider, wines, beer, ale and porter.

A close study of this amendment will reveal that it is a most dangerous piece of liquor legislation, the most dangerous ever proposed in Michigan and probably in the country. It was gotten up by the liquor interests for the liquor interests.

There are several things about the proposed amendment which are worthy of comment, and which are highly important to the voters if they would vote intelligently on this measure.

It will be noticed that the words "give away" are used among the various terms, permitting the sale, etc., of liquors. The legislature could pass a law regulating the hours during which these liquors might be sold, but it would be powerless to cause trouble if the keeper of a liquor resort should set a barrel out in front of his place of business after closing hours and "give away" liquor. The amendment gives him this power. The amendment also gives the power to regulate the sale thereof, but it does not offer the power to prevent the "giving away" of these liquors and laws could not thus be passed which would prevent the "giving away" of liquor to minors. It is admitted that the sale to minors could be regulated.

One other word is worthy of study. It is the word "reasonable." It will be noticed that the legislature is empowered to pass "reasonable" laws to regulate the sale, etc., but what does "reasonable" mean in this case. What might be reasonable to the legislature might not be reasonable to the courts.

If passed by the voters of Michigan, it will not only repeal to this extent, the state wide prohibition act of a year ago but will destroy the county system of local option, which has been giving good satisfaction for years, and substitute in its place the unit or township system, whereby one township may be wet and another dry, a form discarded years ago in Michigan because it was highly unsatisfactory.

The amendment offers nothing to the people of Michigan, except to again saddle liquors on the state, and to put the saddle on more strongly than ever. It has no redeeming features that will attract the sober, industrious, thinking people of Michigan, who know that no booze of any kind will help a person.

The governments of the globe during the great war found and saw that the soldiers would make better fighters without liquor, and it was kept from them. What was good for such men, who have great tasks to perform, should be good enough for the balance of the people even in time of peace.

Statistics show that liquors are the means of filling the jails, the insane asylums and the poor houses of the country. A vote against the amendment is a vote towards emptying the jails, asylums and poor houses of Michigan; it is a vote for better industry, for better living and for better citizenship.

The people of Michigan owe it to themselves to place a cross in the square below the word "No" on the amendment. They should be honest with themselves and their posterity.

### WE STAND FOR ALMA

Recently in addressing a small meeting of the ladies of the women's voting club at the city hall, it is understood that Mr. Nelson Fullerton, who is a candidate for commissioner to be voted upon at the election April 7, claimed that the reason why he was being opposed by The Alma Record was because he opposed the raising of the rates of the Gratiot County Gas company last year.

If such a statement was made, it is the desire of The Record to flatly repudiate it, and it points out that Mr. Fullerton did not oppose the submission of the proposed amendment of the gas franchise ordinance, voted upon on April 1 of 1918. An ordinance, known as ordinance 101 was passed by the council and submitted to the voters of the city, relative to the increase in the gas rate on a sliding scale based upon the cost of gas coal. The vote shown on this proposition puts Mr. Fullerton right with the other members of the council, all of whom voted yea on the measure. This means that Mr. Fullerton supported the gas company, rather than opposed it, and hence this cannot be the reason for its being opposed by The Record.

We understand that Mr. Fullerton claims that electric lights are his hobby, and that he is informing the voters of the wonders which he has done for the city in this respect. He evidently has failed to understand that when the council turns a matter over to the light committee to be done that it is the light committee's business to do it. He has rather taken the view that if it was something about lights that it was the business of the council to turn to him and ask him if it could be done. We know of course that the gentleman delights in taking credit for

everything that is being done by the council for the municipality, but may we beg to remind him that there are several other members of the council, without whose aid, nothing could be done, even by the highly efficient and capable gentleman, who seeks to continue to run the city affairs as a commissioner.

We have also heard that we are opposing Mr. Fullerton because of politics. We desire to repudiate this also, if there is anything behind it. Mr. Fullerton has been elected during the past few years on the Republican ticket. This publication is Republican in its beliefs.

The sole reason why The Alma Record has opposed Mr. Fullerton, and expects to continue to oppose him until after the election, is because The Record believes that better results can be secured for the city of Alma with two of the other three short term candidates elected at the April election. Political standings of the various candidates have been thrown to the winds by The Record. It desires simply those men, whom it believes and feels are best qualified to serve the interests of the people of Alma to the fullest extent.

We would ask Mr. Fullerton to answer just a few questions at this time, and welcome a reply from him in next week's issue of The Record, that his answers may receive the same full publicity that other questions will get.

We ask Mr. Fullerton, in spite of a recent denial in The Journal, if it is not a fact that he did question the legality regarding Mr. Archer's ability to hold the office of commissioner if elected as he is a member of the school board? We still maintain that we spoke the truth.

We would ask Mr. Fullerton if it is not true, that the voters on Second avenue and West End streets were assured that if Mr. Fullerton were elected that he would use his influence to have these streets boulevardized?

We would ask also if it is not true that recently it was given out at a certain place that his initiatory petition was signed by over 100 business men of the city?

To bring an end to this little discussion may be best to be advised by Mr. Fullerton if he believes that a man, entirely out of sympathy with the commission form of city government, who fought it as hard as he could, and who claimed that it would not be a success and who pointed out cities wherein it had failed, is the kind of a man to elect as commissioner, or if he believes that a capable man, who is thoroughly in sympathy with the commission form of city government, and believes that Alma has a splendid future before it under this form, should be the man to be selected at this time to run the city affairs.

### WE TAKE A STAND

Our esteemed contemporary in his issue of two weeks ago, in writing up the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Journal, put great stress on the self fact that The Journal was a clean newspaper and did not publish the sensational or slander anyone.

At a banquet last Thursday evening at the Republic Cafeteria, while working some free advertising into his address, he again made mention of this.

It was evident that in both cases a thrust was being taken at The Alma Record.

The Record does not attempt the sensational or to slander anyone. It does however claim the right and duty of a newspaper to put before the public the facts concerning men, who may show themselves incompetent in office or other citizens, who may politically, morally or socially disgrace themselves, even down to newspaper reporters.

It is the duty of a newspaper to create public opinion, rather than wait and jump into the band wagon, after the route of this opinion had been mapped out. We believe thoroughly in this prime duty of a newspaper, and any newspaper which has not the moral courage to take a stand for the betterment of his home town and community is a coward, and should have little to say. The Record will continue its course along this line and in so doing will continue to grow in prestige.

### Arteries of Commerce.

The Romans were the great road builders of history. Roads were the arteries which sustained the vast empire of their empire. When a new province was conquered it was placed to the empire with roads. Over these highways, there poured into Rome the products of the four quarters of the then known world—silks, furs, birds, animals, tropical fruits and slaves. And out from Rome poured the legions and the chariots.

### Color Blind.

One man in England in every sixty is partially or wholly color blind, so at least the tests for the English mercantile marine seem to show. A noted professor maintains that the proportion is even larger. Candidates after passing all the usual tests relied upon by the navy and the railway companies, have been found to be defective by his lantern.

### Rugby School.

The famous English school at Rugby by which "Tom Brown" went and at which he had so many adventures was founded in the year 1567. Or, at least, it was in that year that one Lawrence Sheriffe of London, grocer, started a free school at Rugby, which afterward became the Rugby which we know today.

### Suomarine Valley.

The channel of the Congo can be traced for 100 miles out to sea as a remarkable suomarine valley, having a depth of 1,322 feet just at the river's mouth.

### Pennsylvania Pioneer

John Harris, after whom Harrisburg, Pa., was named, organized the first corps of riflemen on the Susquehanna to protect his infant settlement.

## LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

UNANIMOUS VOTE WAS GIVEN  
COMPENSATION BILL BY  
HOUSE MEMBERS.

### PASS FALSE ADVERTISING BILL

Senate and House Mix into Worst  
Parliamentary Tangles of Present  
Session Over Bills.

By William Lee Culson

Lansing, Mich.

Farmer members backed up labor members in the house of representatives in the final passage of the amendment to the workmen's compensation bill and to a bill to prohibit false advertising to get workmen to plants where strikes or lockouts are in progress. The result is more good feeling than has prevailed in legislative circles in some years.

Rep. Evans, chairman of the house committee on agriculture, took the floor when the compensation bill came up for final action. It increases compensation of injured workmen from 50 to 60 per cent and raises the minimum and maximum weekly payments from \$5 to \$7 and \$10 to \$14, as well as giving more medical and hospital attention. Defeat of the 8-hour day bill, largely on constitutional grounds, ranked with some of the labor members, and Rep. Evans declared he had only friendly feelings towards every measure which would better conditions for industrial workers. He praised the work that had been done for the workmen's cause by Rep. Carl Young, Rep. John Holland and Rep. Fred Kappeler and asked for a unanimous vote of the house on the compensation bill. This was given, 47 to 0, the same vote by which the false advertising bill also was adopted.

Rep. Carl Young, who is president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the vote and declared he could express the same sentiment for all Michigan workers as they had felt real grief two years ago when the same bill met defeat in the senate.

The house, after once defeating the bill to give the state labor commissioner a four-year term, turned around and passed the bill. The winning argument for it was that this is the only big state department left on a two year basis. Another labor bill adopted by the house gives the state inspector of mines \$2,200 a year salary instead of a per diem of \$1.

Both the senate and the house on the same afternoon got into the worst parliamentary tangles of the present session over bills on which big fights were waging. Personal feeling ran high in each house. The senators got so angry that they almost locked themselves up from 6 o'clock in the evening until 2 the next afternoon, defeat of a motion to adjourn on a tie vote being all that saved them. A call of the senate, which causes the doors to be locked and no one allowed to leave, was on at the time, but overlooked when the adjournment motion was out. Had the motion passed the senators would have had to spend the night at their desks and wait until the regular meeting time the next day, 2 o'clock, to get a chance to vote themselves outdoors.

The fight was over the Baker bill to suppress the primary election corrupt practices act with the Oregon plan of having candidates for office allowed to advertise only in a booklet gotten out by the secretary of state and distributed to every voter. Senator Condon declared that the Warner bill in the house is a much better measure than Baker's plan and moved to refer the Baker bill back to committee. Baker opposed this and after several tie votes moved a call of the senate. This was adopted and two tussling senators were sent for. Sergeants could not find them and the argument kept up. The senate voted a straight order not to adjourn, not to lift the call of the senate, not to proceed to business under the call and not to take a recess. As this got them nowhere they finally dispensed with the call and on a 14 to 12 vote sent the Baker bill back to committee, where it is apt to remain for some time.

The house parliamentary jangle came over the Lewis bill to "put teeth in the prohibition laws." It is aimed at possession of intoxicants and removal property rights to liquor. Rep. Lewis declared it necessary to stop whiskey running and declared that no delay should be had in pushing it through. Because of numerous amendments some other members objected to being in a rush and asked that it be reprinted before finally acted on.

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The Penny bill to have the state highway commission and the state board of agriculture co-operate in the planting of ornamental trees along state highways now has passed both houses. The house has adopted the bill to require the collection of crop statistics by township supervisors and sent to the secretary of state. On these statistics the secretary of state will have monthly crop reports.

### Armageddon.

Palestine's great fertile plain appealed to the strategists of the ancient world as an ideal battle ground. Here Gideon triumphed over the Midianites and the Philistines over Saul. The frequent wars between Assyria and Egypt were fought out on the field of Armageddon. The name has become figurative in modern usage.

Don't miss seeing Geraldine Farrar in "The Hell Cat," Idlehour, Sunday—adv.

The eight-hour day bill struck a snag in the house of representatives after seemingly having won its way through the legislative shoals. In committee of the whole the house spent three hours debating the matter of hours of labor of workers, with a final consensus of opinion that industrial enterprises had better be left alone to work out their destinies. The fact that small manufacturers might be driven out of the state, with an 8-hour day in Michigan and not in neighboring states, was a winning argument.

The house committee let the 8-hour bill pass as it came from committee, applying only to public work. But between the passage of the bill in committee of the whole and its appearance on third reading there elapsed a week-end of the legislative session. Over that week-end appeared objections to the 8-hour day would apply to all state employees, including elevator men, clerks and others in the capitol itself who were making no objections to a 9-hour day and whose pay would go up under an 8-hour schedule, to the demoralization of the budget just completed.

The result was that when the house met again and the 8-hour bill came up for final passage there was considerable thought and very little oratory. Rep. Holland, of Gogebic, introduced the original 8-hour bill, which, by the way, was the first bill introduced in the house in the present session, moved to amend the bill so as to include all industries in its scope. This amendment was defeated without division. Rep. Holland thereupon joined with others in voting against the bill in its application to public works only. Only 15 house members voted for the passage of the bill, while 53 registered themselves against it, thereby burying it for the present session.

Budget bills have been running the gamut in the senate because of "section five" which appears in each one of the new style appropriation bills. This section repeals all laws contravening anything in the budget bills. As the budget bills all set definite salaries for all department and institutional employees, Senator Baker held that it repealed the graded salary law. He wanted it knocked out and the senate did so, but later put it back in. Then Baker renewed the fight on every single appropriation bill that came up. Chairman DeLand, of the finance committee, however, lined up enough votes for the disputed section to have it held in each bill by a majority of two or three.

Assertion by Rep. Lewis that he had been told a concerted effort would be made to hold the bill back as long as possible angered the members who objected to any rush. They denied utterly that they knew anything about any concerted plan to clog the bill's passage. Then they got into a snarl as to the means of putting the bill over on a special order, the question being whether such action should be taken in committee of the whole or by the house itself. When everyone was tired of fighting the bill was allowed to pass the committee and go on to third reading, but as a special order and with an order to reprint it.

Both the senate and house have adopted resolutions aimed to remove a false impression that it resorted to exist in some parts of the state in regard to the good roads bonding plan to be voted on in April. It is said some people think that the limit of \$500,000 in bonds is to be issued at once. The senate and house resolutions describe the fact that not more than \$500,000 will be issued in the next two years, this to match money to be put up by the federal government and which cannot be had unless the state does put up an equal amount.

A bill put in by Rep. Ward would prohibit the erection in the future of stump fences along highways in this state and compel the removal before November 1, 1921, of all such fences now located within 30 feet of highway lines. Rep. Pascoe put in a bill to compel dealers in wood and coal to give a certificate of weight with each purchase so that customers might have a come-back if short-weighted.

Rep. Byrum has introduced a bill to require the consent of the state inspector of apiaries to the transfer of any bees or bee products from points without the state or to points within the state, the idea being to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among bees. The bill would require the registration of all bee owners in Michigan.

The senate has passed the house bill to prohibit the importation or the running at large of diseased sheep. The Tufts motion picture censorship bill also got through the senate, but with the appropriation for salaries and expenses cut out and the only work allowed the censors being the ruling out of immoral pictures.

The house also had adopted the James bill to establish vocational schools in cities, minors under 18 who have ceased to attend regular schools and who have not graduated from high schools being compelled to attend the vocational school at least eight hours a week.

Senator Baker got one bill through that affects elections. It would permit a candidate for office to spend in his campaign an amount equal to one year's salary of the office sought.

## WANTED

All the Almanians to visit  
our complete up-to-date  
Shoe-N'-Hat Shop  
Door West of the Idlehour

## There is a Difference

Would you buy a camera that would only photograph certain scenes, if you could get one for even less that would take all pictures?

Would you buy an automobile that would not take you over some of the finest roads; or a piano that would not play some of the most beautiful music?

When I chose the Pathe and Kimball lines of phonographs, my idea was that the music lovers of Alma would prefer an instrument which played all records perfectly without extra attachments, especially if such phonograph cost no more than incomplete machines and also had other important advantages.

There are many people who do not realize what a great improvement the Pathe record is over the steel needle method of sound reproduction. Pathe records are played with the round smooth sapphire ball which brings out the full rich tones and does not scratch, cut or wear the record. They can be played thousands of times without changing the needle.

Some of the greatest artists and finest bands and orchestras sing or play exclusively for Pathe, and that is why I selected the Kimball and Pathe phonographs which play not only the wonderful Pathe records but play all records perfectly, without extra attachments. These instruments are complete—yet they cost even less than machines which only play one or two makes of records and are lacking in other advantages. Come in and see the Pathe and Kimball instruments and hear them play all records, and if you have a Victor or Columbia machine now we will equip it free with an attachment that will enable you to play all records. All you need to do is purchase Pathe records to the amount of \$2.00 regular price and a sapphire ball point at 75c and we will give you a \$1.50 all-in-one attachment. We know you will come back for more Pathe records.

### Easy Terms of Payment

FRANK F. SMITH

A. R. Smith Shoe Store



# Auction Sale

The undersigned, having decided to quit farming, will offer for sale at public auction at his residence on what is known as the old Grove Peck farm located on the angling road 1 mile north and 1/2 mile northeast of the Davis school house or 1 1/2 miles south and 1/2 mile west of the Ely school house, on

## Thursday, March 27

Commencing at one o'clock sharp the following described property, to-wit:

HORSES		Portland cutter
Sorrel gelding 7 years old, wt. 1350		2 lumber wagons (wide tire)
Black gelding, 7 years old, wt. 1200		2 hay racks or beet racks
Standard bred driving mare 10 yrs. old, wt. 1150, in foal		Double work harness
Black colt, 7 months old		3 sets single driving harness
Bay colt 7 months old, standard bred		Pair storm blankets
CATTLE		Pair stable blankets, new
Red cow 6 yrs. old, due in May		Pair horse blankets
Calf 8 months old		Springtooth drag
IMPLEMENTS, FEED, ETC.		Gale plow
About 2 tons of nice bright timothy hay		405 Oliver plow
2 top buggies		200-egg incubator in A-1 shape
2 buggy poles		Economy King cream separator, good as new
GASOLINE ENGINE AND BUZZ SAW OUTFIT COMPLETE		A quantity of household furniture
		Other articles too numerous to mention

## Terms of Sale:

All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; all sums over \$5.00, 9 months' time on good bankable paper at 7 per cent interest. No goods removed until settled for. All goods must be settled for on day of sale. A discount of 2 per cent will be given on all sums over \$5.00 for cash.

## FRANK KIPP, Prop.

J. D. HELMAN, Auctioneer

JOHN BATEMAN, Clerk

